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Communications for the Agricultural Department should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor at Springfield, Vt.

Prof. Atwater concludes as the result of experiments by Dr. Wagner and Dr. Wolf, that, taking into consideration the amount of the yield, the percentage of albuminoids, fat oils and other carbohydrates contained, and the comparative digestibility at different stages of growth, clover is most valuable just before it is fully in bloom.

The commissioners of the centennial "assumes" that 700 head of cattle will cover all desirable cattle, and apportion the stalls upon that basis—270 to Short Horns, 140 to Channel Islands, 70 to Devons, 70 to Holsteins, 70 to Ayrshires, and 70 to other pure breeds. Draft and fat cattle to be admitted irrespective of breed.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his retinue will visit this country. The Chicago Times promises him a cordial reception and entire immunity from the social vexation of being separated from his wife in company by court rules, and advises him to get a little money from his wife's relations, if he has not enough of his own, and "go west, young man," and buy a farm.

By an act of the New York legislature at the recent session the hitching of horses or other animals to, or leaving them near enough to injure, any fruit or forest tree as has been transplanted or used as a shade or ornamental tree around any school-house, church, or other public building, is punishable by a fine of one to ten dollars, with costs, one-half of the penalty to go to the overseers of the poor, the other half to the complainant. This is a good law, and we hope it will be enforced.

The editor of the New England Farmer says he fed many bushels of apples to his cows and young cattle the past season. In case of choking, the animal is turned loose in the yard and if relief is not obtained at once by moving around, he uses a spoonful of soft soap to a quart of warm water, and pours a little down her throat, followed by gentle hand rubbing on the outside of the neck near the seat of the trouble. Sometimes two or three doses were required, usually one was sufficient.

The well written communication from Mrs. Rice, "concerning weeds," will remind the readers of the FARMER that it will never do to forget the weeds in the hurry of haying. The cultivator should be run through occasionally, if nothing more. It costs more than people suppose to raise a crop of weeds. Though it is impossible to exterminate the seeds of weeds from the soil as it is wickedness from the heart of man, they may be kept down to a certain extent. We hope Mrs. Rice will remember the FARMER occasionally.

There has been a constant cackling over large eggs among our exchanges, this spring. It is difficult to see why the size or weight is of any great consequence, when little Bantam eggs will sell for as much as a dozen as Brahmas of three times the weight. But when the staid and dignified pullet of the Bellows Falls Times raises her quills and discloses, "on the editor's table," a little "seven by nine" hen fruit, and struts off clucking, it is time to say this is boys' play. We did not intend to mention the circumstance, but just to show Brother Swan what a mature fowl can do, an egg was laid on our table which measured six by twelve inches, and weighed eleven ounces.

At this writing, July 7th, the grass crop is most promising. This is true so far as our observation extends, and recent reports of the same condition of the mowings reach us from all quarters. The drouth through the fall and winter was severe on the soil, but the cool, moist weather through the spring and early summer have made amends. The grass is late, but where there was a good soil last fall, and a good soil under it, the growth is heavy. The "old mowings" are light. We have one, we regret to say, and there is not much there. But where we have plowed up and manured since owning the farm there is a heavy crop.

Farmers who have waited for it to grow this year have been wise. The probability is that the crop will mature rapidly, and the danger is that the haying will all come in a heap, and so much of the grass will get over-ripe. All we can say is "push things."

We have received from H. Evans, Springfield, Woodford county, Ky., the circular of the 5th volume of A. J. Alexander's "American Short-Horn Record."

The plan upon which the Record is compiled requires every ancestor or cross to be entered, not only making it complete in itself, but putting the information in the most compact and convenient form.

No female is allowed to go in except she has produced a breeder. Every animal must trace on the side of both sire and dam to imported animals. The charge for each an-

imal is \$1. live ancestors twenty-five cents. Females will be registered with produce for fifty cents. Lithographs, wood-cuts or electrotype of stock entered will be bound or printed at \$5 each. Those who have entered stock will receive the volume at the actual cost of printing and binding. No money need be sent with pedigrees.

The four volumes already published will be sent post-paid on receipt of \$18.30.

Hon. F. D. Douglass, of Whiting, writes, from the New England Farmer that the average yield of cows in Vermont does not exceed 150 lbs., and that it may be raised to 250 lbs., and in some favorable cases 300 lbs. By calling the stock; improved hygienic condition; supplying succulent food in dry seasons; avoiding irritating causes to cows; providing pure and convenient water; adopting a system which saves labor and increases the product; improving the color, texture and general appearance; and making the packages more attractive, and the quality uniform, we build up a reputation among consumers, increase the consumption and demand (and price), and receive an ample pecuniary reward, and elevate the selling from one of thousands, filthy, profitless drover to a pleasant, healthful and profitable occupation.

We had the pleasure, July 7th, of a call from our old neighbor and friend, Mr. Henry M. Ames, now of Loomis Ranch, Cimarron, New Mexico, where he is engaged in wool growing on a large scale. He has in ranch now some ten thousand sheep, including 2700 lambs, and an interest in others let out, to make up about 20,000 sheep. His description of the people, climate, soil and system of handling sheep, at El Dorado of wool growing is very interesting. The Mexican sheep yields a fleece of about one and a half pounds of something called wool, but which will not take dye more than so much brass wire. By crossing with merinos or Cotswolds the former preferred, the staple is ameliorated, if that word may be used, so that the wool sells in the dirt for 25 to 35 cents, the sheep yielding about one and a half pounds twice a year. One man takes care of two thousand sheep through the day, and another in the night. The mercury fell to 12° below at the ranch last winter, and many sheep perished with cold. The Mexicans are absolutely obsequious and servile as servants and treacherous beyond the conception of Yankees. Still they make better herders than the latter, and are employed almost exclusively.

Wool growing is considered very profitable there. We wish Mr. Ames may make his fortune and return at no distant day to enjoy it with his family in Vermont.

We have from Hon. T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Conn., the eighth annual report of the Connecticut state board of agriculture. At the winter meeting of the board in December, 1874, the subject specially assigned for consideration was "Milk." The meeting was opened by a very valuable paper by Secretary Gold, on "Milk." Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, of South Framingham, Mass., read a very elaborate paper entitled "Physiological Considerations Concerning Feeding for Butter and Cheese."

Prof. W. O. Atwater read a paper on the "Results of late European Experiments on the Feeding of Cattle," in which the subject is treated in a very thorough and exhaustive manner.

Hon. X. A. Willard, of Little Falls, N. Y., read a very interesting paper on "Philosophy of Dairy Manufactures." Mr. Olcott read a report of the committee on "Experiment Stations."

Hon. F. D. Douglass, of Whiting, Vt., read a paper of practical value on the "Philosophy of Butter Making."

Mr. M. P. Angus read a paper on the "Orchards of Connecticut."

These papers, all of which were very able, and the full report of discussions which were very spirited and intelligent, together with the reports of committees and communications and statistics, and the reports of the committee on farms, and of Dr. Crosby, Veterinary Pathologist, make up one of the most interesting and valuable agricultural volumes ever offered to the public.

The farmers of Connecticut ought to be, and doubtless are, proud of the work done by their board for the cause of agriculture in Connecticut and the whole country.

Opening Hay.
It is a common custom among farmers to wait until the dew is dried off in the morning before opening the hay stacks. We never do, but throw them open as soon as we can get to it. If any farmer doubts that the hay will be dry earlier opened at six o'clock while the ground is wet with dew than at eight or nine, let him try it; open one row six o'clock, and when he goes out a couple of hours later to open the rest, let that row be turned over, and write to the FARMER whether he gained or lost by the operation. Two hours often saves tons of hay from being spoiled by showers.

Scales on the Farm.
We have had a hay scale of the Howe pattern capable of weighing anything from a pound of butter to three tons of hay, and sufficiently accurate for weighing wool whether it be 40 cents or a dollar a pound, on our farm for three years and can endorse the following from the pen of Dr. Hoskins in the Vt. Watchman:

It is rather astonishing that the value and profit of a platform scale in the barn, is so little appreciated by farmers in general. A good many new barns will probably be erected by farmers in this paper in the course of the year; how many of them will be likely to include the scales in their plan, or in their estimate of cost? Yet those few who possess them, would hardly know how to do without them. When one has such a scale, everything for market or for sale is weighed. Grain or roots are not measured, but sim-

ply weighed, saving time and securing greater accuracy. Animals bought or put up for fattening are weighed; when fat or ready for market, they are weighed again. Guess-work is abolished, and certainly, with its attendant satisfaction and profit, takes its place. The need for stock of all kinds can be weighed out, and accuracy, uniformity and consequent economy, secured. The yield of every crop is easily got at, when scales like these are at hand; and many times the information thus obtained will surprise us, and perhaps influence the whole course of succeeding years' work. Experiments in feeding stock are easily carried out with their help, and knowledge gained that will lead to a saving of many times the cost of the scales. There is no better investment about a farm, depend upon it, than a platform scale in the barn-house.

Live Stock at the Centennial.
One of the most attractive features of the Centennial next year will be the exhibition of live stock in September and October. Horses, mules and asses Sept. 1 to 15; horned cattle Sept. 20 to Oct. 5; sheep, swine and goats Oct. 10 to 25. Exhibitors are, of course, to pay for forage which will be provided at cost, and to take all the care of animals and stalls.

At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, Frank D. Curtis said:

"I beg leave to suggest at this early date that the exhibition of live stock be confined entirely to American-born animals. Let it be native American in all respects. It certainly is not coming up to the true idea of national pride and appreciation for an American citizen to exhibit a foreign bred animal. Let us as breeders stand or fall on our own merits. For our own part we have no fears, for we have faith in the merits of home-bred stock. If we depart from this standard, the exhibition will dwindle in character and interest, and the effect of success will be a questionable honor. The exhibition under other circumstances may be simply a question of outlay in the expense of importation, rather than an evidence of skill, and enterprise and success of the American breeder. We should be glad to see a rule adopted by the Bureau of Agriculture of the International Exhibition that Americans should be limited exclusively to the exhibition of American bred stock. Wherever there have been established a few breeds or families of stock in this country we trust that their admirers will respond in full strength. Let Kentucky march her stately thoroughbreds to the manor house, let the horse raiser from her stall ride the productive merino; let Pennsylvania bring her Chester-white pigs without stint, and the West the 'Poland-Chinas'; the Victorians will be there to do their best. We want to see American Barkshears, Suffolk, Essex and Yorkshire; American Jerseys from New England, and Devons and Ayrshires and all other breeds honored with birth upon our soil."

The subject of the protection of fish and game has been brought to the attention of the people of Vermont, for several years. Legislative enactment has gone far to protect fish and game, even to the protection of "wild geese flying over," and partridges while they are destroying the fruit buds in orchards in spring, but has ignored entirely the rights of the citizen to fish and water, until the act of the last session protecting those who engage in fish culture. We regard this as a serious defect in our law.

The following from Dr. Goldsmith in the Springfield Republican is of interest as bearing on the subject:

CANTON, Bohemia, May 30, 1875.
I want to tell your readers something about European game laws and game preservation. In Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria the idea which underlies all legislation is that hunting is a use of land adjacent to the soil, and game is to be used as such. The trespasser is given a tract of land as much as an use of it as is the growing of timber or of grain, or the rearing of cattle. Thus the sentiment of the people holds that it is as much an invasion of the proprietor's rights to kill the game as to take the property. The trespasser is given a tract of land as much as an use of it as is the growing of timber or of grain, or the rearing of cattle. Thus the sentiment of the people holds that it is as much an invasion of the proprietor's rights to kill the game as to take the property. The trespasser is given a tract of land as much as an use of it as is the growing of timber or of grain, or the rearing of cattle. 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